Business Motices.

KNOX has achieved an enviable reputation as the batter of the city, as any gentleman may estimfy himself of by calling at either of his stores, No. 533 Brassdawy or No. 128 Frainnest. He exple for the present season is really a model of green gradually, sits like a feather coon the head, and relate the bags and color in all weathers. It is the HAT for an expense of taste.

OPENING OF PARIS MILLINERY AT GENIN'S ARRAN.—Grant has the pleasure of announcing to the ladies of New York that he will open a fresh importation of Ladies and Children's Hate and Bonnets, direct from Paris, on TRURADAY, March 2f, 1855.

TRURADAY, March 2f, 1855.

GENIN'S Spring Styles of Gentlemen's HATS

MORE NEW, CHEAP DRY GOODS.-E. H. CAPURATES & Co., No. 347 Broadway, will offer the mora-a great variety of rich Silks, Barrages, Shawis, De Laines, comes ko., which have been purchased at the late Auction les, and will be sold at a great reduction from their real value.

PIANOS. — T. GILBERT & Co.'s celebrated Rouss Pianos, Horace Warens's modern improved Pianos, sond those of a large number of other makers, comprising the largest and most deelrable assortment in the United States, and those of a large number of other makers, comprising the largest and most deelrable assortment in the United States, will be send at prices which dofy competition, for each or satisfactory paper. Persons in the city, receiving orders for Finnos of Musica, Instruments of any kind, will find it to their stranges to call.

Age to call.

Honace Waters, No 383 Broadway

LET THIS BE YOUR GUIDE:

Engith Velvet Garpets 10, 111,

Engith Papertry, 7, 8, 9,

Engith Tapertry, 7, 8, 9,

Ingrain Carpets, 8, 4, 5, and 8, per yard, at No. 29 Bowery,

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No.

19 Broadway, cor. White ec., have just received from the late

ago contine nine a large assortment of Carpeting, &c., which

say will sell at the following low prices.

Rich Valvet Carpet, 11, to 14, per yard.

Rich Tapestry, 8, to 19, per yard.

Rich Romens, 8, per yard.

Three ply 8, to 9, per yard.

And all other goods equally low.

Carpet Hargania, (Lowell makes, 6,...

And all other goods equally low.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & Lowessare, No. 458 Breadway, onar Grand et., are now prepared to eablist one of the ment beautiful stocks of Garrers over offered in this market, at a subsection of 25 per cent. from last season's prices.

Rich Taractuv, 16 to 16/ per yard.

Rich Taractuv, 16 to 16/ per yard.

Rich Taractuv, 16/ to 16/ per yard.

Rich Taractuv, 16/ to 16/ per yard.

Bish Turne, P.C., 7/6 to 16/ per yard.

Best Ingarats, 5/ to 6/ per yard.

And other goods equally low.

Percentage.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Ros. 377 and 379 Stondway.

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC., ETC.,
For sale on the most reasonable terms
row CARPE.

No. 210 BOWERY .- HYATT'S NEW CARPET Extremuse Great inducements to buyers of Carpeting Ol. Cloths, Hearth Rags. Door Mais. Table and Piana Covers Martings, Window Shades, &c. 18-0, 16,000 yes despecting an Oil Clothe at 40 P cent. less than valus. Decidedly grankersite.

mark for 1855, by Hiram Anderson, No. 99 Sowery-largest assectment of Medallion Velvet Tapestry, Brussels three ply Carpets at a reduction of 39 per cent. 50,00 v beautiful Ingrain, all new patterns, at 2/, 3/, 4/, 5/ and 6/ yard. Remember No. 99 Sowery.

Manufacture's Warhouse, No 91 Johnst. New Yor complete stock of the above popular Prass, of state excellence, for sale as above. Harry Owen Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE REGARDING BONDS
SOLD AT AUCTION.
By particular request. I shall hereafter sell all Bonds at
Auction without charging the accured interest, which is the
same as they are seld at the Board of Brokers, and gives the
purchaser the benefit of knowing, when he is hidding for any
Bonds, exactly the price that he is buying them for, without
going into a calculation about the interest, which change will,
no doubt, he appreciated by the buyer as well as the seller,
Bhould any parties, however, desire at any time to sell their
Bonds with the accused interest added to the purchase, I shall
announce the same at the sells and through my advertisements.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad st.

LANDERS GASTER BROOTS were prove offered so

LADIES' GAITER BOOTS were never offered so cheap as at Gorman's new store No. 120 Canal at. Best quality of Ladine' Gattons for 10f, 12f, 14f, 14f and 12f, pair; do. BLIPPERES for 6f, 2f, and 10f, 17 This and Buskins at equally low prices. All these goods are made on the premises and warranted best quality. Remember Gorman's is the place, No. 120 Cenal at.

ONLY PRIZE MEDAL-Awarded to MARSH & Co., No. 23 Maidee-lane, New York, by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, for their new Payray Radical Curk Tacas. References as to its superiority: Valentias Mott. Professor of Surgery; Willard Parker, Pool. Principle and Practice of Surgery; Willard Parker, Pool. Principle and Practice of Surgery; and an extensive list of names of mercantile and ether gentlemen, cured by this Trus, may be seen at their office. Open from 7.A. M. until 9 2. M.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF BONDS .- Our read-

GREAT SALE OF FANCY GOODS AT H. S. GREAT SALE OF FANCY GOODS AT H. S. ROUBLE'S FANCY BALLANA, owing to the extensive repairs to be used in consequence of the recent fire on the premises. The remaineder of this immenses sinch, embracing Work Boxes, Retimine, Paper Mache Work, Fans, Opera Glasses. Tollet Boxes, Gentlemen's and Ladins' Dressing-Cases, Dressing and Shell Counts, olegant Statum, y Parian, Processin and Marbie Vases; Rowman's celebrated Water Colors, together with the most choice selection of Per framery and Soaps with an endless variety of Toys for the am usement and instruction of children; a'ville sould without regard to cost, affording an opportunity to our citiseue to supply themselves with everything unique and besuffind at less than half of the usual prices.

H. B. ROGER'S' FANCY BAZARA, No. 419 Breadway.

BUPERIOR FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.—Wis. R. Pairice & Co., Flushing, N. Y., offer all the most celtumble varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Flusts, including 25,000 exists large Fruit Trees, in a bearing state at the street large of the state large of the state large of the most of the state large o

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Sares, with Hall's patent powder proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate Medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New York, 1853, and '51, and this is the 1851, and World's Fair, New York, 1853, and '01, and thus to the hock, and the de only powder proof Lock, that received a Media at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and are now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his patent Champion Saye, with Half's patent powder-proof Locks.

Nos. 185, 197, and 139 Water st., New-York.

MELODEONS .- S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELO-DEGES, tuped to equal temperament, can be found only at the Music and Plane Store of Honace Waters. No. 333 Broad way. The trade supplied on the most reasonable terms.

HOLMAN & GRAY,
BOOK, JOB, REWSTAFER, AND MUSIC PRINTERS,
corner of Contre and While eta.
BILLHEADS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, HANDRILLS, &c.,
at low prices, and short notice.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS-Aston ishingly efficecious in the cure of Salt Rheum, Scrofnia, and all other Shin Diseases; they will effect cures when all other mean fall. Bold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maidon lane, New York, and No. 248 Strand, London; and by all drugglets, at 25 cents, 62] cents, and 61 per pot or box.

The Tribune for Europe.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single contains e of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, for mailing, can be had at the counter, in the ation office. Price Six Cents. The steamship Nashville will sail from this port for Liverpool Fe-Day

Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW FORE TRIBUNE can be left with the following Agents: Paris.—Charles Hartwick, No. 18 Rue Vivienne. LONDON.—Mr. W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 21 Cath

HATTI.—A misunderstanding between Mr. Knight, the Commercial Agent of the United States at Portan-Prince, Hayti, and Mesers. Poulhil & Son, the members of a mercantile house in that city, has resulted in a violent collision. Mr. Knight declined signing an invoice sent to him by that firm without being paid in advance, upon which high words arose between the parties, and Mr. Knight, it is alleged, received a blow from the elder Poulhil. He appealed to the Emperor for redress, and on the case being heard before the tribunal, the Poulhils were sentenced to a fine of \$25 and one month's imprison-HATTI.-A misunderstanding between Mr. Knight tenced to a fine of \$25 and one month's imprison

The Leader is a new weekly journal, published at St. Louis, under the editorial charge of Mr. J. V. Huntington, and deveted to the interests of the Cath-olic Church. It is not intended to be an exclusively religious paper, but will devote a portion of its contents to literature and miscellaneous topics. The name of the paper, which is taken from the well-known radical London journal, strikes us as an in-

FROM BONAIRE AND CURACOA.-Capt. Sherman, of the back Kate Lincols, reports sait as being very scarce at the above places on the 24th February. The K. L. came home in ballast.

New York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1865.

We shall print, for regular subscribers, 126,000 copies of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE, of this week. It is without do best advertising medium in the country. This is the last day for receiving advertisements for this week's is us. Price, 50

The Hudson River was open through yesterday, at least so that the steamboat from this City reached Albany without damage.

Gov. Clark sent a Message to the Legislature, yesterday, favoring the reestablishment of tolis upon railroads. The document is printed among our Legislative proceedings.

AT THE TABERNACLE TO-NIGHT.

A meeting takes place at the Tabernacle this evening, to express the sentiments of those who oppose the Police Bill, now before the Legisla ture. The purpose of this bill is to create six new officer, with good salaries, for the benefit of hungry politicans; and we believe it is no secret that these offices have been prospectively filled by the appointment of two persons known as Whige, two Democrate, and two Know-Nothings; of course with a liberal allowance for clerk hire, room rent, and other convenient expenses. These gentlemen are to have control of the appointment and dismissal of policemen, thus, in fact, rendering that Department of our municipal system virtually amenable to them alone. The Mayor will still be the nominal head of the De partment, but as he will have no power in their appointment-except, perhaps, some inconsiderable and indirect influence,-or in punishing them for fallure or neglect of duty, it is evident that he will be shorn of the best, in some repects the only, means for performing the functions of his office. For instance, under the system to be established by this bill, he could not have succeeded in shutting up the greg shops on Sunday, -indeed, he would have been comparatively powerless for that praiseworthy course of reform which has so nobly distinguished his administration.

The purpose of this evening's meeting is to sustein the Mayor, and to make such a demonstration as may prevent the passage of this perpicious bill. Every consideration should induce good citizens to make themselves heard in this behalf. The needless expense entailed by the bill is alone sufficient reason for opposing it. We have already a Board of Police Commissioners, consisting of the Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge, -one Democrat and two Whig Know-Nothings, -who perform the duties without extra pay, and under whose supervision the police has improved and is still improving. There is not the slightest cause to believe that the proposed Board, with salaries and charges of some thirty or forty thousand dollars a year, can do the work a whit better: and why should the City be affliated with the charge ? But, spart from this, we appeal to our readers to come forward and support the Mayor. Let this darkly-concected scheme be put down, and the usefulness of the Police and the security of the City be preserved!

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE

The Rome Sentinel states that there are at pres ent in the Post Office of that village, twenty-one bags of documents and books, sent by mail, under frank of the Hon. Caleb Lyon, M. C., from Lowis and Jefferson District, waiting to go north, and that each beg will weigh not far from one hundred and fifty pounds, making the whole weight over one ton and a half. And these documents are only a small portion of the matter sent through the mails under the honorable gentleman's frank. In view of this fact, and of the probability that Mr. Lyon does not frank a larger number of docu ments than any other member of Congress, is it any wonder that the Post Office Department does not support itself? Few persons are aware of the extent to which the franking privilege is used-not to say abused. Documents are sent from Washington by cart loads-perhaps we should say, by car loads. They go by hundreds and thousands of tons, retarding the mails, and detaining important private letters. They interfere with the legitimate mail operations of the country. They produce much of the irregularity of which such constant complaint is made.

But the worst part of the business is, that the documents franked are useless, or nearly so. Very few of them are ever read; in fact, they contain much that is not worth perusing. The substance of every important Congressional document is extracted while the same is in manuscript, and it is printed in all the leading newspapers of the country, and read by one-half of the people, even before it goes into the hands of the Congressional printer. Thus, the transmission of these Congressional books and papers by mail is rendered quite unnecessary. But, were the fact otherwise-were the documents really valuable-is there any reason why the in dividuals receiving them should not pay something for them? Who would refuse to pay the postage on a meritorious work? Nobody. But who would pay the postage on a Congressional document? Who would consider one worth the postage? How many of the persons to whom Mr. Lyon's tun and a-half of books are addressed, would take them from the Post-Office if required to pay the postage ? Very few indeed; and this fact shows the value of the documents. They are comparatively worthless-got up to throw work into the hands of hungry partisan printers-and scattered over the land by Congressional demagogues, who resort to this expedient to strengthen themselves among their constituente.

RUSSIA AND SARDINIA.

The last diplomatic act of the Emperer of Ruceia was the declaration of war against Sardinia, in a document signed by Nesselrode, and published in THE TRIBUNE of Monday. This circular is by far the ablest of all issued by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg pending the Eastern complications. The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs enumerates the many services rendered by Russia to Sardinia - such as restoring the House of Savoy to the throne by force of arms, defending its interests and aggrandizement at the Congrees of Vienna, and thus immensely contributing to make that Kingdom what it now is. After this follows a lesson on gentlemanly behavior; Sardinia having sent her troops to the Crimes, in the pay of England, the Emperor corrects this breach of principles and customs, coase-crated by the law of astions. That law he is resolved to observe, and therefore he declares war against Sardinia.

As poor little garlic-smelling Sardinia overpowered by her enemies and allies, and kept in

awe by Austria, will be obliged to remain quiet, and make no rejoinder based on facts which would be offensive to the Viennese Cabinet, we come forward for the occasion, resolved, like Den Quixote, to strike valiently for the rescue of the weaker party. THE TRIBUNE against the Allies and Russia combined '-But to the work.

Most true is it that Russia, in more than one way, has rendered service to the House of Savoy, but not less true that in the ominous years of 1349-'49 Nicholas shared the utmost bostility of Austria toward the Court of Turin. When Charles Albert entered Lombardy, Nicholas recalled his representative from that Court, and interrupted all diplomatic intercourse, which he never renewed. This is not all. Austria, defeated by the Hungarians, was in the utmost extremity. The gain or loss of Hungary was to the Hapsburgs a question of life or death as a European power. If Russia had not sent her armies, the Austrian Emperor, obliged to make a choice of evils, had determined to recall Radetsky with his victorious troops from Italy. Thus, Hungary might have been saved to Austria, but Italy lost. Charles Albert would then have formed a large State in the north of Italy, preventing the interference of France in Rome, which grew chiefly out of the desire to exclude Austria therefrom. On these grounds, the gradge of Sardinia against Russia is justified, and it is easily understood that the present King siezed the occasion to retaliate on the giant under cover of three powerful allies.

Nevertheless, the Sardinian ruler and his Cabinet were too fidgety and hastily inconsiderate in joining the alliance, and becoming the satellites of Austris. Up to the present moment Sardials. in taking this step, is alone among the Powers of the second order. She did it under the most humiliating conditions, and, accordingly, is considered as a tail-as a nobody in the league. The Cabinet of Turin has not even acquired the right to take a seat at the green table of Vienna, and participate in the negotiations; and, if peace be concluded. Sardinia will have no representation or part in it. So much, at least, was asserted by Count Buol, in answer to the question put to him by Prince Gorchakoff, touching the accession of Sardinia to the alliance.

Finally, Sardinia will not contribute much to pull down Russia, but will weaten herself considerably, and increase the chances of Austrian away over Italy. The Cabinet of Turin has affenated itself from the Liberals of the Peninsula, and forfeited their confidence. The King in taking this step was badly advised by his Ministers, who seem to bave been pusillanimously deprived of foresight and statesmanship. As Mazzini told them, they have made themselves traitors to the future and to the emancipation of Italy.

JURORS AS JUDGES OF THE LAW. "On the part of many of those who advocate extreme intitude for Jarons, there is an antempt to establish the principle
that any Jaron may discrete to a verificit if he can reason him
self into the belief that the law which is applied to a case is unconstitutional. Should this opinion extensively presend, if is experfocus to say that so have solutions could be accounted."

The above extract from a Boston paper, in ref-

erence to an act declaring the rights of Jurors, now pending before the Massachusetts Legislature, is a fair specimen of a very common kind of political reasoning, such as may pass well enough, perhaps, among school boys, or pedants who seldom look outside of their studies, but which to the apprehension of everybody who knows anything of mankind, the world, and its actual realities, is as ridiculous as it is baseless_its baselesspess being, indeed, the cause of its absurdity.

Schoolboys and pedants may imagine that every man is bern capable of, and ready to, form an opinion of his own upon all topics, and that nothing but the iron compulsion of legal obligation will prevent juries from scattering, as to points of law, in all possible directions-no two of them, or, at least, no twelve of them, ever coming to the same identical conclusion, and at least one in every jury being sure to stand out against the direction of the Court and the opinion of his fellows, however obvious, just, right, and reasonable that direction and opinion may be. Such are the independent and self determining monsters that figure in the imaginations of schoolboys-giants, and Titans, who, if left to themselves, and not held down by the main force of the superior gods, would, it is apprehended, soon bring the univerce to utter confusion. But those who travel e level plain of this ordin world of the middle of the nineteenth century, do not meet with more than very slight traces. if any, of those eminent, and, to confess the truth, mythical monsters, which never existed

anywhere except in the brains of dreamers. The men who sit on juries to-day-ninety-nine, at least, of them out of every hundred-give them whatever right you will; nay, impose upon them whatever duty you will, of following their own judgment, must and of necessity will still lean upon the judgment of somebody else-for the very good and sufficient reason that they have no judgment of their own to lean upon. The Judges, with their superior learning, and the weight which their position gives them, will always carry with them, whether their views be right or wrong, a very large proportion-much too large a proportion-of all juries; for he must be a poor tool indeed, who, with the education and experience of a Judge, is not able to cover over even the most unjust and unfounded views with a web of sophistry beyond the power of ordinary jurors to to disentangle.

And even those very few jurors-rari nantes in gurgite rasto-who are in the habit of forming opinions of their own. must in ordinary cases have some pretty strong backing to sustain them in setting up their private and solitary opinion against that of their fellows and the Court. Leaving out of consideration disagreements caused by mere caprice or peculiarity of temper, such as must occasionally happen, and nothing will or would sustain a single juror, or even three or four jurors, in standing out against the instructions of the Court as to the law, except the consciousness that they are backed by a strong party out of doors; and it is precisely the legal right of this strong party out of doors to have a participation in the execution of the law, which the institution of jury trials was intended to guarantee and to secure. The trial by jury is an institution for the protection of the weak against the strong, of those out of power from the violence of those in power. It is the great democratic ingredient in the otherwise very aristocratic constitution of Great Britain-an ingredient which has tempered and modified all the rest. and one, the true spirit of which British juries have, as a general thing, firmly maintained in practice, however Judges and lawyers may have attempted to deprive them of their rights, and to turn them into mere instruments of the Court. It is the especial excellence of jury trial in

criminal cases - and one which it is the design of the statute proposed in Massachusetts for de-claring the law on this subject, to protect against the usurpation of Judges-that no penal law, however it may have passed the forms of legislation, can be enforced, which trenches on the moral sense and the ideas of justice and right of of a considerable minority. Under the jury system-and the same is also, to a certain degree true even of the most arbitrary system-penal laws, to be enforced, must have in their support the pretty unanimous opinion of the mass of the community; and in the case of laws so supported, there is not the least danger that a rogue, occasionally on a jury, will avail himself of his legal right as a judge of the law, to defeat the execution of the act. Rogues lack, in general, the moral courage thus to draw the eyes of the public upon them; so far from it, in nine cases out of ten, they will be the very first to draw attraction from themselves, by raising the cry of stop thief! and going in vigorously for listening to the Judge and executing the law.

The ease with which unanimous verdists are now obtained from juries upon matters of factwhere there is room for a thousand times the confliet and difference of opinion which there ever can be upon questions of law-and the great influence which the opinion of the Judge has upon the decision of these questions of fact, admitted to be the exclusive province of the jury-se much so that the Judge in your favor is equivalent to two first-rate witnesses; these considerations ought to relieve the terrors of those timid persons who apprehend such great dangers from the positive declaration of the right of jurors (always exercised in fact in those extreme cases in which alone it ever will be exercised) of being governed by their own conscientious convictions, rather than by the arbitrary authority or transparent sophisms of the Judge who happens to preside on

This right is, indeed, one so inherent in, and essential to, the very nature of trial by jury, that it is impossible that it ever should be filched away by the usurpation of Judges, or lost through the acquiescence or stupidity of jurors; and the ne cessity for a legislative declaration of it at the present time, either in Massachusetts or elsewhere, grews, not so much out of any actual danger in which the right is, as from the propriety of giving a sensonable check to that judicial insolence which has, in so many places, set up the Fugitive Act of 1850 as an idol to be worshiped at the command of legislation, even though against the divine law written in the hearts of men, under penalty for all who refuse of being cast into a den of lions, personated, in these particular cases, by U. S. Marshals and District-

BRITISH FREE TRADE AT THE SOUTH.

The history of the world presents few cases of such extraordinary persistence in a theory in the face of facts of daily occurrence, as is now presented by the people of the Southern States-advocates of British Free trade.

They have cotton to sell, and they desire to sell it dearly. They have cloth to buy, and they desire to buy it chesply. The more numerous the buyers of cotton, the higher will be its price; and the more numerous the sellers of cloth, the more cheaply will it be sold. The people of Manchester and Lowell have cotton to buy, and they desire to buy it cheaply. They have cloth to sell, and they desire to sell it dearly. The fewer the buyers of cotton, the lower will be its price; and the fewer the sellers of cloth, the more dearly it will be sold. The interests of the growers of cotton and those of the people who buy cotton and sell cloth are thus directly the opposite of each other; and yet, strange to say, the South is always in alliance with Manchester, and is at this moment rejoicing ih the fact that Lowell and Lawrence have just now openly joined the league for keeping the price of cotton down while maintaining that of

The more numerous the places at which cotton can be converted into cloth, the wider must be the sphere of Southern trade; the more perfect the menopoly of cotton machinery, the less must be its sphere of trade, and the more must it find itself compelled to go to a single market. The object of British Free trade is the maintenance of ter; and the more perfect that monopoly, the more must the planter find himself compelled to send all his crop to Liverpool in quest of a market, and the lower must be its price. That such is the fact is beceming from day to day more obvious; and hence it is that we see so many efforts on the part of the South for the establishment of a direct trade with the Continent, the last of which we lately chronicled in the appointment of a gentleman of Baltimore as a sort of Commissioner to Europe for the purpose of devising means of avoiding the enormous taxation of Liv erpool upon all the cotton destined for the Continent. Thus far, however, all have failed, and all must continue to fail until the planters can learn to distinguish between real Free trade and the counterfest known to us as British Free trade-which is but another name for monopoly.

Under the former, men have power to trade when, where, and with whom they will. Were it established, the people of the South would be seen sending cargoes of cloth to Lims and Valparaiso, Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres, Melbourne and San Francisco, and receiving, in return, cargoes of coffee, copper, gold, silver, and all other of the commodities for whose production the countries of which those cities are the capitals are fitted. Under the latter-the counterfeit that is passed

off as Free trade—the South can have no trade with any country except those which possess cotton machinery; and, as England enjoys almost a menopoly of that, she is thereby enabled to compel the planter to come to her ports, even with the cotton that is intended for Germany, Belgium, France or Spain. Attempts at resistance, under such circumstances, are an absurdity, and the failure of the present mission will be as signal as have been all the efforts at building up Southern cities by help of resolutions passed at Nashville, Memphis, Charleston, and New-Orleans. Five-and-twenty years since, a Southern Convention resolved that Norfolk should become a great city; and yet it still remains a village, and so will it continue to be until the South

Under the tariff of 1842, the South had commenced the building of mills and furnaces; and had the policy inaugurated by that measure been maintained, the number of such establishments in the Southern States would now count by hundreds; and with every step in this direction,

there would have been a diminished necessity for submitting to the taxation of Liverpool and Mun-chester, and increased power to build up Norfolk Charleston Savannah, Mobile and New-Orleans. Under the tariff of 1846, the South ceased to build either mills or furnaces, and ceased to supply itself with either cloth or iron; and, as a necessary consequence, its towns and cities suffer. In New Orleans, as we are told by The True Delta :

"The population has scarcely made an advance since the ceasus of 1850, and we should not be sur-prised if it were found to have fallen behind the numprised if it were found to have fallen behind the number then recorded. This is a very discouraging aspect of our affairs; still there is no use in blinking it, or affecting a prosperity which has no existence in fact. On all sides of us we hear of families preparing to depart permanently from our city—the enormous cost of living being vastly disproportioned to the profits to be made by persons in legitimate business, or by any persons unconnected with public office, and the administration of public affairs. The number of stores vacant exceeds that of any past period in the listory of the place, and from the very general embarrassments among the smaller classes of merchants, we must expect to find, as the season advances, a very great augmentation of the unerring evidence of decline."

Would this be the case had the tariff of 1842 been maintained, and had the sugar-culture been protected so as to afford a constant market for all that could be produced? Assuredly not. Under that tariff the planters would have had the means of improving their machinery of cultivation, and of adding thereto the machinery required for refining their raw produce, and then they might have had a direct trade with the consumers of sugar everywhere. As it is, the planter trades with the people of Cincinnati and Louisville, New Orleans and Mobile, through the refineries of this City and Philadelphia, France and Hol-Would it have been the case, had the planters

been everywhere enabled to build mills and furnaces, thus furnishing a home market for cotton, and diminishing the quantity pressing on the market of Liverpool to the great diminution of its price? It certainly would not. Had the tariff of 1842 been maintained, the domestic consumption would long before this time have reached a million of bales, and would now be not less than 1.200,000-leaving only 1,800,000 to seek a market abroad, whereas, we now have to send 2,400,000. Every extra bale forced on the British market tends to lower the price, while every additional bale kept out of that market tends to raise the price. Had the policy of 1842 been continued to this time, and had the crop been the same that it now is, we should now be consuming 600,000 hales that have now to be forced on Europe, and the crop would yield fifty per cent. more than it will do under existing circumstances. It would, we think, be safe to estimate the price paid by the cotton planters for the maintenance of this British menopoly at fifty millions of dollars per annum; and it is to this enormous taxation that is due the poverty of Southern people, and the slow growth of Southern cities.

The South possesses natural advantages of infinite value, but it knows not how to profit by them. It will become rich, and its towns and cities will grow, and it will make roads through its territory, whenever it shall open its eyes to the fact that there can be no freedom of trade to the man that must go to a single market-and that no community so situated has ever failed to be ruined. India was prosperous when she could trade directly with the consuming world. She has been ruined by the necessity imposed upon her for trading with the consumers of the world through the mills of Manchester. So has it been with Turkey, Ireland, Jamaics, and all other countries subjected to the British manopoly. No country has ever prospered that had not agriculture and manufactures as the basis of com-

merce. When agriculture is the sole pursuit of people, the farmer and planter are always sellirg their soil, exhausting the land, and wasting their labor. Of all the States of the Union, there is none that possesses greater natural advantages than V rginia and yet we see her, under the paralyzing influence of such a system, gradually declining in her place in the Union until, from being the first, she has already become the fourth, with the certainty that, at the next census, she will fall to the fifth or sixth, if not even lower. To those who desire to understand the process by which her descent has been accomplished, we recommend a perusal of the following extract from one of Mr. Wise's recent

speeches:

"I have a boast to make of Virginia—a boast that she can give the best proof of any people upon earth that she is mighty in her power and energies over any other State, or she must have sunk long, a long time ago, far below what she now is. The four great cardinal resources of wealth—the four great cardinal resources, and mining. No State that I know of upon God's earth has richer bowels, more bountiful in iron and in gold, in gypsum and in salt. This has made England the most powerful nation on the earth. We have iron and coal for mining, and water-power which would turn the spindles to clothe the world; gold and iron are abundant, with all of which we stand unrivaled for manufacturing; marts, roads, rivers, mouths of rivers, and bays which would float the navies of the world—soil for agriculture of all kinds, the richest beneath the sun—the dark loam and the yellow clay and limestone rock, embracing degree after degree of latitude, running through the middle territory of this continent—we have this, all this of power and virtue, not surpassed by any other State. But is all the four cardinal resources—wonderful to tell, disgraceful to tell, shameful to announce—but one source of all four, in time past, has been employed to produce wealth. We have had no work in manufacturing, and commerce has spread its wings and down from us, and agriculture has only skimmed the surface of mother earth. Three out of four cardinal virtues have been idle—our young men, over their cigars and toddy, have been elking politics, and the negroes have been left to themselves, until we have all grown poor together."

This is all true. The natural advantages of the This is all true. The natural advantages of the

State are not exaggerated, and all she needs is that she shall send to the councils of the Union men who are awake to the fact that, while the unprotected countries of the world are in a state of paralysis and ruin, the protected ones are, without exception, steadily improving in their condition.

The Courier and Enquirer is to be congratu-

lated upon the unshaken assurance with which it pours out on the public the treasures of statemanship, of familiarity with the affairs of Europe, and, above all, with the secrets of the Court of Russia. The Courier boasts to have foretold the murder of the deceased Emperor, and even knows the existence of a party contesting the right of primogeniture to Alexander, in favor of Constantine. The Courier assumes that to thwart the purposes of this party, the Emperor, at an early day, took Alexander into his councils, besides other things, too numerous to mention. We have some reason to assure The Courier that Alexander, when eighteen years of age, was admitted to the councils of his father, Constantine then being a child of nine or ten years of age, and, in all probability. having no party around him, except it were his nurses and teachers. We also venture to remark to The Courier, as it is so intimate with the statesmen of Europe, that Count Orless, the friend of Nicholas, was not at Faganrog, when Alexander died in his bed, surrounded by his wife, the Empress Elizabeth, by Diebitch, Wolkonsky, Wiley his Scotch physician, and a few others; and, therefore, Count Orloff, (who was really at the time at St. Petersburgh,) could not have mur dered Alexander.

As to the other predictions of The Courier, and their realization, we refer it to the recent discussion in the English Parliament, where it is clearly stated, that up to the present moment the Russian trade has not been injured, and that the Russian rouble is at par. The Russian nobility. likewise, have not been impoverished by the war, per otherwise driven to verify the notions of our distinguished cotemporary of Wall et.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER OREGON AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 20, 1855. The steamer Oregon, from New-York, arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning. She encountered heavy fields of ice above Kingston, but worked through without damage.

DEATH OF A POLITICIAN.

CARLISLE, Pa., Tuesday, March 20, 1855.

J. Ellis Bonnham, Chairman of the Democratic State Convention Central Committee, died last evening of congestion of the lungs. He was about 31

WHIG NOMINATION FOR STATE SENATOR. NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, March 20, 1858, James F. Babcock, Esq., Editor of The Palladium, was this morning nominated for State Senator for the New Haven District, by the Whig Convention.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.

Washington, Tuesday, March 29, 1835.

News has just been been received from Maj. Emery, who states that on the 31st of January he fixed a locality for the monument which is to mark the eastern terminus of our Mexican boundary upon the Rio Grande: and that on the 7th of Fabruary he should leave there to mark out the boundary line, after having given directions for the erection of the monument. It was supposed that the work might be completed in about five months; but it appears that a difficulty has arisen, owing to the fact that the Mexican Commissioner was not properly provided either with funds or mon to achieve his part of the undertaking, and consequently it may be from twelve to eighteen months before the work will be completed.

It is understood that it is not the intention of the Secretary of War to place the new regiments which have been raised immediately into the field—the contemplation being to send them to the forts and military rendezyous, and to withdraw therefrom, for more active service, those who have hitherto been engaged in garrison duty.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.
HARRISBURG, Tuesday, March 20, 1855.
The House to-day passed bills incorporating eleven
ew Banks, four of which had already passed the enate.

The Senate adopted a resolution to adjourn on the

YELLOW FEVER. Norrolk, Tuesday, March 29, 1855.

The U. S. frigate Columbia, flag ship of the Home
Squadron, which arrived here on Sanday, had tifty
cases of yellow fever on board.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Tuesday, March 20.

At the city election yesterday, for Mayor and other city officers, the Know Nothing candidates were generally elected. Mr. Caldwell, the Know-Nothing candidate for Mayor, was elected by 165 majority, and the entire Council is of the order of Sam.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, March 20, 1855.

A terrific explosion occurred at the Midlothisa Coal Pits, Chesierfield, last evening. Sixteen persons were taken out living and eight dead, and all will probably die. It is supposed there were fifty in the pit at the time. The explosion was caused by a blast. TERRIFIC EXPLOSION

THE GAINES CASE.

New-Obleans, Thursday, March 15, 1855,
We have received here dates from Rio Grands to
the 7th inst.

Two Mexican war-steamers were taking on board
troops, and it was said all those on the frontier would
coon march to Vera Cruz and Tampico.
General Savings had returned to the capital.
Both applications of Mrs. Gaines to prove the last
will of Daniel Clark have been refused on the grounds
of insufficient evidence. Another hearing has been
granted.

LATER FROM TEXAS-MINISTER MASON,

LATER FROM TEXAS—MINISTER MASON.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday are received.

There is one mail still due.

Galveston dates to the 11th are received. Captain Henry, of the Texan Rangers had offered the services of himself and company to the Mexican Governor of Chiunehua, to fight the Indians.

The Mexican Boundary Commission had left Gasyamas for Colorado. The initial point has been agreed upon, and the Commission was proceeding with goes unanimity. After setting the stone marking the initial point, a handsome entertainment was given by both Commissions.

both Commissions.

The Washington Star says that Mr. Mason has entirely recovered his health, and will soon resume his functions as Minister to France. He does not contemplate coming home at present.

REJOICING FOR THE RECIPROCITY TREATY. Oswego, Tuesday, March 20, 1855. The citizens of Oswego are firing one hundred guas honor of the full adoption of the Reciprocity Treaty.

DATES FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE.

The brig Erie, from Port au-Prince Feb. 26, arrived here to-day. Left there the U. S. sloop-of-war Falmouth, whose sailing-master was buried on the 17th, having died of yellow fever. Also the schr. D. C. Brooks, to sail for New-York in a few days; Capt. Johnson and two of her crew had died. Also the bark Samuel Train, for New-York in twenty days, and brig W. T. Dugan, for do. in ten days. Also the brig R. F. Loper, for Philadelphia. THE CASE OF EMMA MOORE.

THE CASE OF EMMA MOORE.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, March 20, 1855.

The Coroner's Jary in the case of Emms Moore, have rendered the following verdict: "The deceased "came to her death by drowing, but whether she "drowned herself voluntarily or otherwise, the Jury "from the testimony are unable to asy."

SLAVE CASES IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 20, 1855.

The Prob. Court has issued an attachment against the Conin of the steamer Falls City, who had nineteen leves on board his boat on Sanday evening, at the wharf, and prevented the sheriff from examining the boat until the slaves were conveyed in a yawl to the Kentucky shore.

Weather very cold. Thermometer only 20° above zero.

Zero.
The two negrees arrested last Saturday on a writ of Habeas Corpus were brought into court to-day, when Judge Storer informed them that they were at liberty to go free, but they preferred to return with their master, and were, at once, conveyed across the river without excitement.

COLLISION IN HAMPTON ROADS.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, March 20, 1855.

Ship California Packet and a bark, name unknows, came in collision last night in Hampton Roads-Both were seriously injured, and assistance has been sent to them.

TEMPERANCE IN AUBURN .- A large and enthusiastic Temperance meeting was held in Auburn on Sat-urday evening. Speeches were made by David Wright, Esq., the Rev. John M. Austin, H. Robisson, M. D., the Rev. Wm. Hosmer, the Hon. B. F. Hall, and others. Strong resolutions passed in sup-port of the search, seizure, and destruction elarses of the Liquor Law now before the Senate. Senator Clark was urgently requested to vote for them. We have no room for the full report with which we have been favored.